

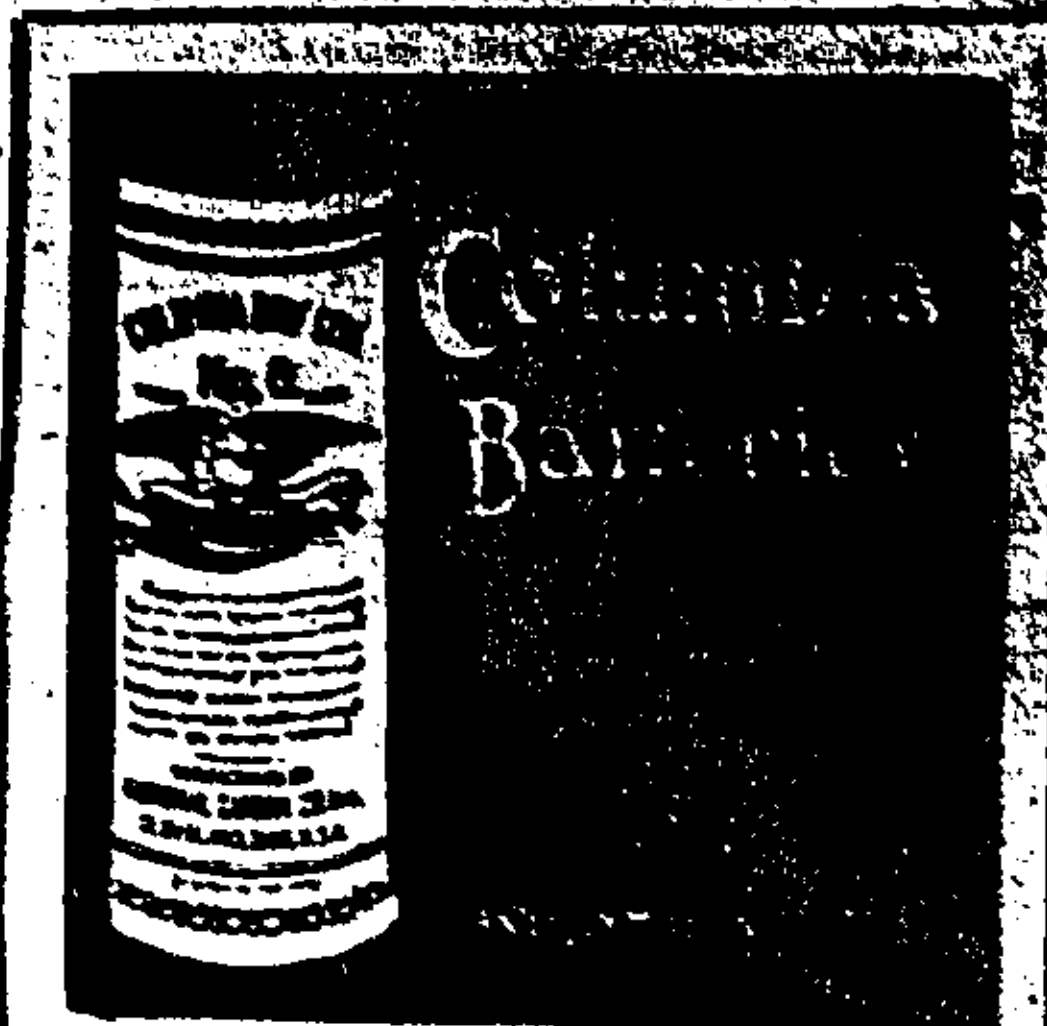


The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1891.)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET.

"A GROSS BREACH OF FAITH."

OUTSPOKEN ANGLO-ITALIAN NOTE.

London, August 23.

A communique from Lucerne, emphasising Anglo-Italian complete agreement as regards the need of the re-establishment of world-wide peace and the steps which the two Governments have taken to restore communication between Russia and the outside world, declares that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti heard with profound regret that the Soviet Government had, despite repeated official assurances to the contrary, sought to impose on Poland conditions incompatible with national independence. The communique says:—"The Government of Poland is based on the choice of the whole adult male population of the country, without distinction of class, and this so-called Civil Army, to be drawn from one class only, which is referred to in the fourth condition of the Soviet terms, is only an indirect method of organizing a force to overthrow by violence this Democratic Constitution and substituting therefor the despotism of a privileged few who may have absorbed the doctrines of Bolshevism. We apprehend that when the detailed conditions of the composition and direction of this force, kept back as they are now until Poland demobilises her Army, are revealed later on, they will be found to be moulded on the plan of the Russian Red Army. For one nation to insist, as a condition of peace, that a force organised for the protection of life and property and good order in another country shall be drawn only from one class of its citizens, to the exclusion of all others, is an unwarranted infringement of the liberty, independence and self-respect of that country. To have added such a condition after M. Kamaneff's pledges to the British Government, that nothing which was not of a secondary nature was omitted from his summary of terms, is a gross breach of faith, and negotiations of any kind with a Government which so lightly treats its word become difficult, if not impossible."

"The Soviet Government has rejected the suggestion made by the British Government for the making of a truce under conditions which would have guaranteed Russian territory against any acts of aggression, and has continued its career of invasion on ethnographical Poland with a view to conquering that country by force of arms for Soviet institutions. If the Soviet Government, notwithstanding the punishment which its aggression is encountering, still refuses to withdraw this sinister proposal, but continues the war inside Polish territory in order to force its acceptance on the Polish people, the Governments can neither acknowledge nor deal with the Soviet oligarchy."

"What has befallen in this short war to invaders of national rights, whether in Russia or Poland, ought to teach wisdom to the aggressors. The world, East and West, is crying for peace, but it is only obtainable on a basis of full recognition of the liberties of nations. The British and Italian Governments are alarmed at the indefinite prolongation of the present state of conflict among the nations. To the peoples engaged in these antagonisms these 'ra' bring nothing but ever-increasing misery; to the peoples of the world at large they involve continued unrest. Until these conflicts cease, the betterment of agriculture and industry and the interchange of the commodities of the different lands, on which the economic life of the nations depends, cannot come into full operation, and scarcity and high prices, with their attendant privations and perils, are an inevitable result. Civilization itself, shaken and weakened by five years of incessant warfare, is menaced by the prospect. The British and Italian Governments are therefore united in urging that every effort should be made to bring to a conclusion the existing conditions of strife between nations."

PROPOSALS TO FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

London, August 23.

A communique with reference to the meeting of Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti at Lucerne during the week-end states that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti have made proposals to the French Government for Allied action for the purpose of securing for Poland full rights under the Treaty of Versailles to the free use and unrestricted service of the Port of Danzig and its communications.

MUNITIONS FOR POLAND.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST SIR REGINALD TOWER'S ACTION.

London, August 23.

The action of Sir Reginald Tower in refusing to allow munitions for Poland to be unloaded at Dantzig has caused considerable resentment in French official circles, and the French Government has notified the Council of Ambassadors that it regards the action as a violation of the Treaty of Versailles. According to a newspaper report, the French Foreign Office is likely to demand Sir Reginald Tower's recall.

It appears that Sir Reginald Tower asked the Allies to send 20,000 troops to Dantzig, without which he did not feel justified in permitting the unloading of munitions, whereas the French are of opinion that 5,000 troops are ample. Sir Reginald Tower is now awaiting instructions from London.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE, G.B.E.

London, August 23.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STRIKE AGAINST HIGH RENTS.

CLYDE INDUSTRIES AT A STANDSTILL.

London, August 23.

The great Clyde industries are practically at a standstill as the result of a novel 24-hours' strike against high rents. In one shipyard employing 7,000, only 350 have turned out, and in other large yards the stoppage is complete. At Glasgow 100,000 are idle, as are 300,000 throughout Scotland. The tramway service at Glasgow is suspended, and thousands have had to walk to business.

Processions are marching through the streets with banners declaring that higher rents will not be paid. No disorders have occurred.

IRISH TOWN ALMOST BURNT DOWN.

UNEASY SITUATION AT BELFAST.

London, August 23.

It is officially announced that a great portion of Lisburn has been burnt down, over forty houses being destroyed. The situation at Belfast is very uneasy.

Lisburn is a Unionist town of 12,000 inhabitants, situated eight miles from Belfast.

It is stated that practically all Roman Catholic premises have been gutted. The Fire Brigade worked unceasingly but was powerless.

The four men who murdered Inspector Swanzy apparently taxied from Belfast and kept the taxicab within the outskirts of Lisburn, afterwards returning there. But when halfway back they paid off the driver and decamped in private cars. Taxis took up the chase towards Belfast and overtook the murderers' taxicab only after the men had decamped.

The murder is one of the most daring in the history of Irish crimes.

THE POLISH VICTORIES.

HUGE HAUL OF PRISONERS.

Warsaw, August 23.

By grouping the Polish forces, two Army groups have been formed, the northern under General Haller and the centre under Marshal Pilsudski. The latter is attempting to cut off the line of retreat of four Red Armies, and a turning movement is being carried on under highly satisfactory conditions. Up to the present 35,000 prisoners and 200 guns have been taken.

WRANGLER MAKES PROGRESS.

London, August 23.

An official message from General Wrangel's Headquarters, dated August 15, says the third attempt of the Reds to drive back General Wrangel to Perekop has failed. General Wrangel has taken 6,000 prisoners, 34 guns and 100 machine-guns, while the whole left bank of the Dnieper has been freed from the enemy. The Black Sea coast has been occupied from Adler to Sochi, while troops have been landed in the Kuban region and at the mouth of the Don.

General Wrangel has issued a Proclamation declaring that he will not abandon the struggle until Russia is freed and the All Russia National Assembly convoked.

10,000 REDS ENTER GERMANY.

Berlin, August 23.

A message from Koenigsberg says so far 10,000 Reds have retreated into German territory, and the number is increasing hourly.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

A BRITISH VICTORY.

Antwerp, August 23.

In the final of the 16,000-Metres Relay Race, Britain was first and South Africa second. The time was 3 min. 22.1/5 secs. In the Tennis Singles final, Raymond (South Africa) beat Kumagee (Japan) by 5-7, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

SAFE IN ENGLAND.

London, August 23.

With regard to the capture of Mrs. Buchanan, whose husband (an Irrigation Officer) was killed by Arabs, it now appears that their child, who was at first believed to be with the captured lady, is safe in England.

PRINCE NOT TO VISIT JAMAICA.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

EGYPT'S INDEPENDENCE.

London, Aug. 23.

The "Times" publishes a summary of an agreement reached in London between the Milner Mission and the Egyptian Mission, headed by Zaghul Pasha, whereby Britain recognises the independence of Egypt and guarantees Egypt's integrity against outside aggression, and Egypt recognises Britain's privileged position in the Valley of the Nile and agrees in case of war to give Britain every facility of access to Egyptian territory. Britain maintains a garrison in the Canal Zone, most probably based on Kantara. Egypt retains control of foreign relations subject to her not making treaties at variance with British policy and will have the right to have her own diplomatic representative abroad. Capitulations will be abolished. Veto on legislation affecting foreigners will be vested in the High Commissioner. Adviserships to the different Ministries will be abolished but a British official will be appointed to take over and carry out the operations of the Public Debt Commission and another British official will look after legislation affecting foreigners. Their advice will be available to the Egyptian Government.

The rights of British officials will be safeguarded. Any whose services are dispensed with or who are wishing to resign will be generously compensated. All British officials, retained or appointed in the future, will be responsible to the Egyptian heads of the respective departments. The final agreement which will be negotiated between the representatives of the two Governments, will be submitted to the British and the Egyptian Parliaments. Probably, the latter will be asked to pass an organic law embodying the new agreement and laying down the future Constitution as regards the relative responsibilities of the Ministers and the Sovereign. The final details will be worked out in a treaty of alliance which will be negotiated as soon as the Egyptian Mission report that local opinion in Egypt favours an agreement on these lines.

A PORTUGUESE SENSATION.

Lisbon, Aug. 22.

A sensation has been caused by the shooting dead in the street of Count Villar by Colonel Vieira Rocha, director of a gunpowder factory. The latter's wife, who was accompanying Count Villar, was wounded. The lady was instituting divorce on the ground of cruelty.

A CHILEAN EARTHQUAKE.

Santiago de Chile, Aug. 22.

An earthquake has occurred between Chillan and Concepcion. Several towns were damaged but there are no deaths.

SEVEN IRISH POLICE MURDERED.

London, August 23.

Altogether seven policemen were murdered in Ireland during the week-end, making a total of 65 since the beginning of the year. The assassins of Inspector Swanzy were armed with Service rifles. Bystanders who tried to arrest him had a narrow escape. Swanzy was walking with his mother and sister, but fell at the first shot, and then he was riddled with bullets. Angry crowds later looted and burned several Catholic buildings, despite the efforts of the Police and the Ulster Volunteers.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT.

Singapore, August 25.

Lieut. Parer and McIntosh will fly from Sydney to Melbourne in a few days.

POPULAR PENANG MERCHANT DEAD.

Singapore, August 25.

The death is reported from London of Mr. A. S. Anthony, a very popular Penang merchant, from influenza.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, August 25.

Tam In-hoi, Tuchen of Hunan, has shown that he is prepared to assist Yunnan troops to attack Kwangsi, on Chan King-ming's forces having captured Waichow.

Li Han-chi, Tuchen of Foochow, in reply to a telegram from the State Department, states that because of the fighting in Waichow and Chinchow, in eastern Kwangtung, is that the Kwangsi troops have prevented the Canton troops from returning to their native places, while the Foochow troops strictly observe neutrality, but are taking necessary precautions to guard the boundaries.

Owing to Chan Jok-lin refusing to support the appointment of Li Shun as Inspector of the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Kiangsi, the latter has applied for leave.

After a discussion with Tao Kwan, Chan Jok-lin and the Premier, the President has decided to appoint five inspectors to all the provinces, before the abolition of Tuchen is carried out.

A permanent agreement has been made between the President the acting Premier, Tao Kwan and Chan Jok-lin stipulating that the administration and the appointment of officials in the provinces of Fengtien, Kilin, Hailungkiang, Chihli, Honan and Shantung are within the scope of Tao's and Chan's influence; that Tao and Chan will act as mediators in case any provincial authorities disobey orders; that Tao and Chan's concurrences must first be obtained before any important measure of high officials outside of the

HONGKONG HOUSING PROBLEM.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BUILDING LOAN SCHEME.

With a view to seeking information as to the progress of the Government's scheme for lending money to those desirous of building houses, a representative of the Telegraph yesterday called on the Hon. Mr. A.G.M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary.

In reply to the enquiries made by our representative, Mr. Fletcher said:—"Satisfactory progress has been made. As you know, one million dollars have been ear-marked for the purposes of building loans, including the original loan to the Hongkong Estate Company; and of this sum \$925,000 has been allocated, and the Government is in negotiation regarding the allotment of the balance of \$75,000."

The policy has been to lend to parties who are prepared to build on a large scale, in order to provide as much additional accommodation as possible at the earliest possible date. The terms have not been uniform, but, generally speaking, advances have approximated to half the sum required for building, no advance being made in respect of the value of the land. The small man, wishing to build for private occupation, has not been disregarded, but in the case of the one or two who have been interviewed the Government's terms have not been acceptable. Several persons have asked, in somewhat indefinite terms, whether the Government will provide a site and build for them. The question of security for repayment has also proved a difficulty. It is the policy of the Government not to advance money in respect of a house costing more than \$20,000 in all to build. Since the date of the announcement in Council arrangements have been made to advance money for the construction of a number of new flats and also for the building of 32 houses for Chinese in the neighbourhood of Shamshuipo.

The Government is making considerable progress with the provision of new accommodation for Government officers, and various private firms are building or are about to build on a large scale on their own account. The housing problem which has arisen since the war is not peculiar to this Colony, and it is perhaps the case that the methods which are being adopted locally for its solution will not be less effective in their result than methods which are being tried in other places."

DAY BY DAY.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Empress of Russia to-day were Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Moller, Capt. H. S. McGrath and Mr. J. J. Cunningham.

F. T. Hutchison, charged with being drunk and incapable in the public streets, did not appear in Court this morning when his case was called. His bail of \$4 was accordingly exonerated by order of the Magistrate.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s 3/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.77. Temperature:—78. Humidity:—91.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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IRELAND IN "REVOLUTION."

VISIT TO REPUBLICAN
COURT OF LAW.

Mr. Edgar Rowan writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:—If your ideas and experiences of a revolution are confined to Carlyle's history of the French upheaval and Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," you are likely to form a wrong impression of the Dail Eireann Courts which have now been set up over the greater part of Ireland. For the president and his colleagues do not wear red caps or handle big knives and pistols persuasively on the bench and there are no pikes or torches or shadows of the guillotine in the picture.

I was in one of these Courts the other day. There was nothing secret about it. Its proceedings are duly reported in the Press, and the general public are free to wander in idly as spectators, as if it were the most orthodox Court ever held under the lion and unicorn. It was, indeed, so orthodox that I could not summon up a thrill, even by reminding myself that it was all revolutionary and therefore wrong. There even crept in a sense of boredom, so smoothly did everything run.

ASSIZES IGNORED.

We were in the council chamber of a well known town in the South of Ireland. On the Bench sat three prominent local supporters of the Sinn Fein cause, whom I will call the Alderman (a Sinn Fein M.P.), the Professor, and the Business Man.

The cases were such as one might listen to any day before an English County Court judge or stipendiary magistrate.

One concerned a dispute over the transport, from an island in the near-by estuary to the mainland, of some American huts bought by a local contractor. It had originally been set down for hearing at the assizes, but both sides had agreed to submit it to the court of the "Irish Republic," and plaintiff and defendant alike signed a form undertaking—

To abide by the decision of the Court on the matters submitted for decision.

To comply with any orders, and to discharge any obligations, which the Court in its decision might make or impose, subject always to the right of appeal.

Not to submit to any "enemy tribunal" (i.e., any British Court) any matters whereon the Court shall pronounce a decision.

SMOOTH PROCEDURE.

Everything went forward in businesslike style. Counsel for the plaintiff opened his case, and called witnesses, to whom the oath was duly administered. They were examined, cross-examined, and re-examined, legal points were argued by counsel and considered by Bench, and there was nothing to remind the visitor that the proceedings were, from the British point of view, wholly irregular and improper.

But the fact that probably, in the opinion of the majority of my readers, this is so, does not rob these courts of interest. It is pleasant, as a journalist, to reflect that if the sun rose in the West to-morrow morning it would be grossly irregular, but it might be my duty to write a column on the subject. And so to some fuller description of these Courts.

They now operate in almost every corner of Ireland, and the extent to which they have withdrawn cases from the Assizes is shown by a typical instance in Mayo. When Mr. Justice Pim opened the Assizes there the other day it was reported that of the 89 appeal cases, over 80 had been withdrawn, and most of them had been decided at the Dail Eireann Court the previous day.

COMPOSITION OF COURTS.

These courts (I was informed on inquiry in Sinn Fein circles) are established under the authority of the Department of Justice of Dail Eireann, which is the name given to the government of the Irish Republic. Both civil and criminal courts are of two kinds—parish courts and district courts.

The three judges or magistrates of a parish court are to be elected by the people of the area in which they work, but as the machinery for such election is not yet set up, they are at present selected by a conference composed of—

The Dail Eireann M.P. for the constituency.

Members of the County Council, District Councils, and Boards of Guardians.

One clergyman of each denomination from each parish.

One representative of each of the four main trades of each parish.

GENERAL NEWS.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB.

At a conference of the Seabam Division Labour Party at Mutton Colliery, County Durham recently Mr. Sidney Webb was selected to fight the seat at the next election.

CITY'S MEMORIAL TO THE
FALLEN.

In order to clear the site for the memorial to London troops in front of the Royal Exchange, the drinking fountain is to be moved to the back of the Exchange, where it will take the place of the Rowland Hill statue, which, in turn, will be re-erected in front of the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

NO GRAMOPHONES FOR
WORKHOUSE.

By 29 votes to 18, Romford Board of Guardians have rejected a proposal to purchase six gramophones for the entertainment of the inmates of the workhouse, infirmary, and the children of the scattered homes. Mr. Valentine, who made the proposal, is the member of the board who introduced cards and other games into the house.

£1,400,000 IN PROFIT-SHARING
BONUSES.

An amount of nearly £1,400,000 was received as bonus by fewer than 50,000 employees taking part last year in 116 profit-sharing schemes in the United Kingdom. The figures are given in the *Labour Gazette*, and it is added that, of the sum of £1,400,000, nearly £1,220,000 was paid by 26 firms with a very high rate of bonus, but with only 13,000 participating employees between them. In the gas group 50 per cent of the firms reporting paid no dividend at all.

One representative of each trade union having a branch in the area.

The judges of a district court number five, and are elected by members of all the parish courts.

On appointment all judges or magistrates and all officials of the courts take the Oath of Allegiance to the Irish Republic, and to Dail Eireann, its government. Clergymen and women are eligible for these judicial appointments.

APPEALS ALLOWED.

The parish courts have, in civil matters, jurisdiction in minor disputes, and in claims not exceeding £10 in value. In criminal cases they are courts of summary jurisdiction, before which all minor cases are brought for hearing. They thus attempt to combine the functions of our own county courts and police courts.

The district courts, of which there is one in every parliamentary constituency, deal with all serious offences, and decide title cases, &c.

The decision of a parish court may within four days, be carried on appeal to the district court, and in such an appeal the decision of the district court is final. Appeals from decisions of a district court may be carried to appeal judges, appointed by the Republican Minister of Justice.

So far as I have been able to learn, both parish court judges and district court judges are at present unpaid, but the former receive not more than £1 a day, and the latter not more than £2 a day, as travelling expenses.

These fees, and the general costs of the Courts, are met out of deposits lodged by the litigants. In all claims and disputes over property, 10 per cent. of the sum in dispute (if the sum be under £50, and a smaller percentage above that sum) must be lodged. The successful party gets his deposit back. Out of the deposit of the unsuccessful party the expenses of the successful party may be paid at the decision of the Court.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

I believe that confidence in these Courts is by no means confined to Republicans. Many Unionists have already voluntarily submitted cases to them for decision. Only the other day a solicitor, who is a Unionist (for obvious reasons I cannot mention his name), declared his intention of advising a client to take before a Dail Eireann Court a dispute in which it was sought to dispossess her of land. Her view was that she would "get a prompt and fair decision," and that the Republic "will be able to enforce its decisions."

U.S. REPUBLICANS.

MR. HARDING'S ACCEPT-
ANCE SPEECH.

A pledge of constitutional government, administered by party and not by individual and based on national rather than world ideals, was given by Senator Harding in formally accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

He welcomed a popular referendum on the League of Nations, advocated increased production to cut the high cost of living, pleaded for obliteration of sectional and class conflict and declared for industrial peace, "not forced, but inspired by the common weal."

Prohibition he gave only a passing notice, saying that despite divided opinion regarding the Eighteenth Amendment and the statutes enacted to make it operative, there must be no evasion in their enforcement. He declared it to be his "sincere desire" that ratification of the suffrage amendment be completed to permit women to vote this fall in every State.

Reviewing and commending briefly many other planks of the party platform, the candidate declared for collective bargaining for farmers, repression of the disloyal, "generous Federal cooperation" in rehabilitating the railroads, intelligent deflation of the currency, enlargement of Government aid in reclamation, a genuine expression of gratitude to veterans of the World War and maintenance of an ample navy and "a small army, but the best in the world."

In his promise of a "party government," Senator Harding reiterated his belief that the Vice-President should have a part in the affairs of the Chief Executive's official family and said there also should be a "cordial understanding and co-ordinated activities" between the Executive and Congress. "No man," he said "is big enough to run this great Republic. Our first commitment is the restoration of representative popular Government, under the Constitution, through the agency of the Republican party."

LEAGUE COVENANT ASSAILED.

Promising restoration of peace as soon as a Republican Congress should send a peace declaration to a Republican President for his signature, the candidate assailed the League Covenant as brought home by President Wilson, but declared the war sacrifices would be "in vain if we cannot acclaim a new order, with added security to civilization and peace maintained."

"We Republicans of the Senate," he continued, "when we saw the structure of a world supergovernment taking visionary form, joined in a becoming warning of our devotion to this Republic of the Senate halted the barter of independent American eminence and influence. . . . We do not mean to hold aloof. We do not mean to shun a single responsibility of this Republic. We were resolved then, even as we are to-day, and will be to-morrow, to preserve this free and independent Republic. Let those now responsible or seeking responsibility, propose the surrender, whether with interpretations, apologies or reluctant reservations—from which our rights are to be omitted. We welcome the referendum to the American people on the preservation of America. . . . With a Senate advising as the Constitution contemplates, I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new leadership, to commit the moral forces of the world, America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world."

From any question of loyalty to the Crown, a domestic matter for the Irish Bar Council. At present that body has decided that its members may not practise before a Dail Eireann Court, and it is difficult to see how any man can conscientiously practise before both the Crown and the Republican Courts. But the position, especially for the younger men, is extremely unpleasant. Business before the Assize Courts has practically disappeared, and a man must choose between remaining with the lawless and appearing before the bar of the Republican Courts, where there is no question of being a party

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PANEL 3: YES-YOU HOLT IT TILL I GET MY KNIFE AN' WE'LL EAT IT-GEES, I BET IT'S GOOD. GEE-NOW DID YOU GET A WHOLE DE LIKE THAT FRECKLES?

PANEL 4: O, I TOLD NAW THAT JUMBO-BUT HIS NOSE IN IT!

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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

BIRTH.

HANDYSIDE.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on August 26, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Lucas Handyside, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—WHITE.—At the Union Church, Hongkong, on the 25th August, 1930, by the Revd. G. J. Williams, Robert, son Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, Port Glasgow, to Agnes Louisa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. White, Cardross, Scotland.

DEATH.

NORONHA.—Died at 9 a.m. on the 26th August, at her residence, 15, Ashley Terrace, Kowloon, Marie Stella Noronha, age 19. The funeral will pass the Monument at 3.15 p.m. to-day.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1930.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

It is a notorious fact that in the smaller British overseas possessions, and particularly in the Crown Colonies, there is not anything like the degree of interest manifested in public affairs to which most of us have been accustomed in the Old Country. There are special reasons why that is so, and to some of these we will refer in a moment or two. What is true of Hongkong in this regard is also true of Singapore, we imagine; hence the observations of the Governor of the Straits Settlements which we published in a cable from our correspondent yesterday. Sir Laurence Guillemard, as a newcomer to the Colony, would no doubt be struck by the contrast in the attitude of the Straits and the Home public towards civic questions, and we can well understand his expression of regret that some firms do not allow their members to participate in public affairs. However, it is something to the good that he believes that the people are coming to realise their duties and to recognise that there are other aims than money-making. And in a measure we incline to think that the same thing might be said of Hongkong, though no-one would argue that there is as yet anything like an excessive measure of civic enthusiasm being shown by the inhabitants of this Colony of ours.

Without a shadow of doubt, one of the chief reasons why so little interest is shown in the Colony's affairs by the general public is to be found in the archaic form of government with which Hongkong is saddled. With no popularly-elected members on the governing body of the Colony, a feeling of indifference as to the way in which public money is spent has taken root amongst residents, who realise the futility of being "ag'in the Government" and some of whom have small trust in the sincerity of such Unofficials as we have. If we had a Municipality, concerning itself with purely local issues and having no voice on larger Imperial questions affecting the Colony, things might be otherwise. But that time is not yet. Another cause which is often cited to account for public apathy in regard to public affairs is the assertion that we are, most of us, mere birds of passage—here to-day and gone to-morrow—and for that reason cannot be expected to display an interest in public work. But we think that is less the case to-day than formerly. Fortunes are not amassed so quickly in 1930 as they were in "the good old days," and we should say that by far the larger proportion of the British residents of Hongkong spend anywhere from a dozen to fifteen years in the Colony. Surely that is a sufficient period of time to allow of an intelligent interest being taken in local affairs: half the time spent in a Home town would suffice to induce a man to take a hand in public business if he had any inclinations that way. No; the "bird of passage" argument doesn't cut very much ice, after all. The *males* spirit has far more to do with the matter, though it does not wholly explain the evil complained of.

Let us briefly mention one other factor—that to which the Governor of the Straits Settlements referred when he regretted that some firms did not allow their employees to participate in public affairs. We can imagine with what a shock that statement would come to people at Home. But the East is not England, and here in the distant parts of the Empire the "firm-influence" is far more strong and assertive than in the Old Country. Most men in Hongkong are known as belonging to "Messrs. So-and-so" or as an assistant of "The This-and-That Corporation"—apart from their business life they have no separate entity whatever. And they themselves, too many of them, have been content to regard themselves as being owned body and soul by the firm for which they work. No monarch ever had more subservient subjects than the men of this type who live in unquestioned obedience to the *taipan* and who hesitate to do anything outside office hours for fear of what "the firm" might think of it. Loyal service is to be commended; never was it more needed than to-day. But this "firm" microbe can get too strong a hold on us, and from it harm to the individual and to the community can spring. We have known cases in Hongkong in which men (not mere youths) have declined to take an active part in public life because they have feared "taipan" disapproval. That is the spirit that needs killing before we can hope for a healthy public opinion. We believe that it is gradually dying out here as it is in the Straits, but it still persists in some quarters. The existence of the Constitutional Reform Association and the Kowloon Residents' Association is proof that there is a desire on the part of the public to take a larger share in the Colony's affairs. But greater opportunities still are needed, and the chief of these, to our way of thinking, is a Municipality. Shall we ever get it?

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE MARATHON.

There is no more interesting event connected with the Olympic Games than the Marathon Race, the mention of which will recall to all Britishers the sensational race that was run between Windsor and Shepherd's Bush in 1908, when Dorando, the Italian, just failed to finish without assistance. News came through yesterday that the race at Antwerp has been won by a Finnish competitor, an Estonian being second. And it is stated that a fresh Marathon record has been created by the time of 2 hours, 32 min. 35.45 secs. This is certainly well under the times recorded at Stockholm in 1912 and at London in 1908, the previous best time being that made at Stockholm by K.K. McArthur, the South African. Kohlemainen, to repeat the present winner's name, has created a record that will take a lot of beating if the present distance of 26 miles is adhered to. He also holds other Olympic records. Since these games were revived at Athens in 1896 there has been no English winner of this classic race, and this year it would seem that representatives of the United Kingdom were well out of the running. In taking a glance back at the results of the various events so far received, Britain has not come out so badly, though one would have liked to have seen a better showing of victories. America has been well to the fore and it would seem as though her representatives are going to repeat their performance when at Stockholm by taking away more events than the representatives of any other country. It is interesting to note that until the present meeting at Antwerp, athletes of the United States held 11 Olympic records out of a possible 16, all of which, excepting one, were established at the Stockholm gathering. The Police at Home have long been experts at the tug-of-war, and it came as no surprise to learn that the men of the City Police had won the final. Britain has long been proud of her athletic prowess but it would seem that she must be content to take a somewhat lowly place among the nations of the world, until some better official support is given to public athletics. Men like Lord Desborough have been struggling for years to have matters placed on a better footing but have only succeeded in obtaining lip service. Considering all things, Britishers have done well to accomplish what they have.

WATCH POLAND. We cannot quite reconcile ourselves to believe that the Poles really want peace with Russia. When there was a grave danger of their territory being over-run by the people they had unwarrantably attacked they squealed loudly for help and the Allies went running to them, calling upon Soviet Russia to conclude an armistice and, later, a Peace Treaty. With the aid of foreign military advisers, Poland has reorganised her army and she is now pursuing a routed Russian army, "concentrating upon the capture of the Red forces in the Dantzig corridor." This doesn't look like peaceable intentions, and we do most sincerely hope that the Allies will check Poland of any desire she may now entertain of trying to accomplish what she failed to do before. The victorious Russians were asked to stop fighting and Allied threats were held out to them if they refused; but are the now victorious Poles going to be encouraged to become even more victorious? We put the question quite seriously because on the way it is answered by Allied diplomats will depend a very great deal besides the restoration of peace or otherwise in Europe. There will be very uncomfortable things said at Home if there is any suspicion that Mr. Lloyd George is not keeping his promise with Labour. Precisely what is happening at the Minsk Conference is difficult to learn, but the situation savours something of comic opera when representatives of two countries are conferring while armies are still slaughtering.

GERMANY PLAYS STRAIGHT. One of the most pleasing features of the whole situation is the attitude of strict neutrality now taken up by Germany. We learn that when the Russians were about to evacuate Soudan they requested German troops to support them in defence of the town, but this request was refused. We are also told that Russian troops

DAY BY DAY.

A POOL WILL TURN OUT A POOL, WHETHER HE GOES TO COLLEGE OR NOT, THOUGH HE'LL PROBABLY TURN OUT A DIFFERENT SORT OF A POOL—G. H. Lorimer.

Mrs. J. Scott Harston and children left for Home by the s.s. Plassy to-day.

Yesterday's health return shows one non-fatal case each of diphtheria (British) and cerebro-spinal fever (Chinese).

Mr. Eldon Potter left by the Empress of Russia for Vancouver, on a three months' holiday. Mrs. Potter will later return with him.

Owing to a rather big fall of earth having taken place, the road round the island, from Repulse Bay to Shaohwan, is again closed to traffic.

Information from Canton states that street fighting has occurred in the city of Waichow, but with what result is not known. Kwongsi troops are continually retreating to Sheklung (on the Kowloon-Canton Railway) in great numbers.

Members of the Victoria Branch of the Hongkong Women's Guild and the Ministering Children's League and ladies wishing to become members are asked to attend a meeting at 17 Peak Road on Wednesday morning, September 1st, at 11 o'clock.

A whist drive was held last evening by the R. N. Dockyard Recreation Club. The fortunate players were: Ladies—1st, Mrs. Blackford (169); 2nd, Mrs. White (165); 3rd, Mrs. Burden (157); 4th, Mrs. Harrison (157); 5th, Mrs. Hill (125). Gents—1st, Mr. Seaton (162); 2nd, Sgt. Holdman (159); 3rd, Mr. Stainer (158); 4th, Mr. Bogge (158); 5th, Mr. Morley (116). Mr. Spanton was M. C. It was announced that the next drive would be held on Wednesday, the 5th of September.

A search party led by Inspector Ogg on No. 469 Shanghai Street (Yaumati) yesterday resulted in the unearthing of a plant for the coining of counterfeit coins which have of late been much in evidence in Yaumati. The arrest of a Chinese woman who was proved to be the organizer of the business, was effected without difficulty, and to-day the Police derived satisfaction from the statement that they had discovered the source from which a number of bad coins have been circulating in Yaumati. A sentence of three months' hard labour was inflicted on the woman.

A Chinese youth who purloined two money orders from his uncle and was arrested in attempting to cash them at the Post Office, with the assistance of a forged chop, was the defendant in a case brought against him this morning by Sub-Inspector Cockle. The Prosecuting Police Officer said that the money orders were for \$105 Gold, and the defendant cashed them for \$131 Hongkong currency. His case was that of a youth who had strayed from the path of virtue, and was a problem for his parents, who were forced to give him money that he might be enabled to pursue his bad ways. Inspector Cockle told the Magistrate (Mr. Smith) that he did not wish this case to be committed. The defendant was accordingly sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

have been forced at certain points to cross the German frontier and that "the disarming and internment of such troops is proceeding without incident." The Allies could scarcely ask for more. Germany's refusal to allow warlike materials or troops to be transported through her territory is also quite consistent with a straightforward policy, even though it might be a little inconvenient for the Allies. Don't let us think everything bad about this late enemy country. Mr. Lloyd George paid compliments to the German representatives at the Spa, and it would seem that his opinion that the Germans are "trying to do their best" is going to be justified. We hope Germany's present attitude will long be persisted in.

ROSEMARY AND RUE.

(BY "TONY.")

WAIT AND SEE.

Hongkong housewives continue to gloom over the under-sized pounds of food they buy from the wily compradore, and they are helpless. When are we to have a most necessary Weight and Measure Act? Apparently our legislators intend to wait and measure the cost before they act.

ON HOLIDAY.

The sweet and invigorating air of a spring morning. Mountains rise to a great height away from the edges of a glistening river which, at places, spread to huge stretches of water. The smell of the foliage drifts to you across the water as you climb into the motor boat after your morning swim. The screeching of cockatoos is heard from the distant trees, and already a fat trumpeter is sizzling in the frying pan for breakfast. You are on holiday on one of the most glorious rivers in the world. You and your companions are tanned and burnt by the constant sun, and you feel the rejuvenation of youth in the perfect health you have gained these last three weeks of an idyllic holiday. For you, theatres and hotels, the speed craze and long journeys no longer form an attraction as a spell from work. You sit on deck and eat breakfast with the appetite of a giant, which in Hongkong would cost quite a respectable sum minus the appetite. You marvel at your capacity for stowing away unlimited quantities of food, of the wonderful springiness of your every movement and the complete enjoyment which each succeeding day brings. And you cannot understand why you have never before thought of so spending your vacation. You fish and lounge, smoke and read and swim all day. And when the red ball of fire—the Southern sun—has vanished quickly behind those mysterious blue ranges, and the darkness comes with disconcerting suddenness, the old banjo and the violin are brought from below. Then, with pipes glowing and contentment in their hearts, the party settles down to the evening's enjoyment. The sound of music and voices in song carry clearly over the quiet water. When a rubber at bridge has completed the day, you roll into your blankets to fall asleep and dream of another day of casting out your fishing line and the joy of giving battle to the biggest kingfish that ever was.

TO ACCOUNT RENDERED.

There is a liability incurred by Britain, Unlimited, for services rendered by her men in the war. Multitudinous promises of payment and innumerable I.O.U.'s were given at the time. But now that the bills for payment have been presented, in many cases liability is repudiated, and promises dishonoured. Soldiers returned to find their homes rented by aliens, and officers and men walked the streets hopelessly looking for work. "Rankers" who aimed at remaining in the Army to enjoy the fruits of peace, have been struck at by the officer and gentleman class in such a manner that often it is impossible for them to continue in their profession. It is obvious that there is to be a process of elimination—a combing out of the ranker officers—in order to reserve the Army for the careers of those far less competent but more desirable from the distinctive point of view. These are some of the worthless payments offered for services rendered, after the solemn promise of full and complete settlement. Only a short time ago I heard a Hongkong man contemptuously remark, "That 'been to the war stunt' cuts no ice now. In fact, it is a drawback." I would not go so far as to say that that is the general opinion of Hongkong, but no opposite statement has been made to render the assertion valueless. It is to our great Colonies that Britain should look for example. They welcomed home their men with wonderful receptions and have legislated to give them practical and sympathetic help. But in Britain the indifferent attitude of the responsible officials tells its story. "Now that we have gained our purpose what does it matter?" But that account must be squared sooner or later. It cannot be ignored indefinitely. If it is not paid in one way, in the natural process of reckoning, it will be in another.

NAUSEATING.

A morning contemporary in a feederette on the unhygienic

CHINESE TROOPS ATTACKED.

FURTHER HONGKONG DISTURBANCES.

In these days when Kwangtung troops are demonstrating their superiority over Kwangsi men in the skirmishes near Swatow, there are not wanting in Hongkong patriots whose courage has been wonderfully strengthened by the good news. So it came to pass that the arrival of the Haiching from Swatow yesterday was the signal for these "braves" to show of what hard stuff they are made. A recrudescence of the disturbances which marked last week-end occurred with the arrival of the steamer, there being the usual large crowd of would-be warriors congregated round the pier-head to accord a warm reception to the demoralised Kwangsi warriors who were known to be coming to Hongkong by the Haiching. Taking their cue from previous experiences, the Police, however, were out in strong force and were ready to cope with any fresh disorder that might ensue. It happened, then, that as soon as signs of trouble emanated, the party of detectives in plain clothes closed round the passengers and baffled the calculations of the crowd. In spite of these measures, there were a few who were reckless enough to set upon the Kwangsi men whilst they were under Police escort to the boarding houses. The sight of a group of about seven or eight Kwangsi men walking securely under the eye of a Chinese detective seemed to infuriate one of the crowd beyond measure. He sprang out from the crowd, seized the last man of the party and was about to punish him at his leisure, when in his turn he was seized by the Chinese constable. Another constable arrested a second man who was meditating bodily harm to a Kwangsi man riding in a ricksha. The ricksha coolie was attacked with the object of forcing him to let go the shafts, but this method only brought grief to the assailant, who was promptly collared by the Police.

Further arrests were made in another quarter. When the Police were making a combined movement on the crowd, they fled, but particularly aggressive fellows, with a sublime disregard for the presence of the representatives of law and order, dogged the footsteps of a party of Kwangsi men until rescue came from their escort who managed to arrest the assailants.

Following their previous practice, the Police yesterday afternoon sent away all Kwangsi men by train to Canton to avoid any further disorders which may have resulted from a prolonged stay in the Colony.

The three Chinese arrested in the affair were this morning brought up before Mr. N. L. Smith and each sentenced to a fine of \$10.

condition of some of the Chinese restaurants recently put a beautiful short jab right to the solar plexus. There was the usual accompaniment of stars for those concerned in this filthy business, and no doubt a bowl of pain went up to the skies. It remains to be seen if this system of foul hovels, where public food is cooked, is to take the count, and if the referee (if he be a sport) will hold up the hand of the winner and hand over the prize of clean food for the people. It is possible that many people will feel ill at the thought of past delicacies enjoyed and thought so nice. But it is one of the essentials that you must be ill before you can be better. Therefore a feeling of public nausea is necessary to negative this nefarious nuisance, which has been neglected, nay, one might almost say, nurtured for so long.

FOOD.

There is an inclination to smile the smile of wisdom on the part of those who have never participated in the mysteries of Chinese chow. But a few moments' reflection will quickly serve to change the wise expression to one of disgust. Peep into the fish and meat markets and see the abominable habits of the handlers of public food and the conditions under which it is distributed. For be it known that nearly all the fish and a vast amount of the meat from these places reach the tables of Europeans via smelly and

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

BATHING FACILITIES IN HONGKONG.

Sir—I have read with a great deal of interest accounts of the beautiful beach in Kowloon, and take this opportunity of suggesting that something be done for bathers on this side of the water.

What about a petition to His Excellency, praying that the present site at North Point be permanently allotted for the use of bathers and that an up-to-date building be erected instead of the unsightly matsheds; and a proper caretaker to have charge of same? The present site is far too small for the increasing number of bathers of all nationalities who frequent this resort, and at times it is impossible to secure accommodation in the matsheds.

Here's a chance for the Honourable Mr. Lowe to make a name for himself.

Early action is necessary before the Government takes it into its head to dispose of this site.

Trusting that some abler pen than mine will take the matter up, I am,

Yours etc.

BATHER.

Hongkong, Aug. 26, 1930.

CAR V. CHAIR.

CHAUFFEUR PROSECUTES COOLIE.

Dr. Marriot's chauffeur brought a charge of assault against a chair coolie before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Police Court this morning.

Evidence was heard to the effect that the car dropped Dr. Marriot at Pedder Street yesterday, and receiving the order to wait, the chauffeur backed his car towards a convenient station, but in doing so it crashed into a chair and damaged it to the extent of 80 cents. This accident gave rise to considerable hubbub amongst the chair coolies congregated in the street, and threatening movements were made towards the chauffeur. He left them to see Dr. Marriot and obtained from him the sum fixed as compensation. On his return to the street he was surrounded by the chair-coolies, and one particularly pugnacious fellow, who was the defendant in the case, made a furious attack on the driver. The disturbance in the street continued unabated, and a European blew his whistle, at the same time assisting the chauffeur in the arrest of his assailant. The Police were communicated with by Mr. Tatman, on the telephone, and a number of constables sent out soon restored order.

In his evidence at the Police Court this morning, the chauffeur stated that the coolies whose chair was damaged pretended not to hear the warnings he gave to get out of the car's way, and the accident occurred from this cause. A fine of \$10, with the alternative of 10 days' hard labour, was inflicted on the defendant.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. D. K. Blair, Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong Aero Club, informs us that the following subscriptions to the above Fund have been forwarded to him direct:—

Dr. G. M. Harston	... \$50
N. J. Stabb	... 50
N. L. Watson	... 50
G. M. Young	... 25

unwashed porters. Watch the private or compradore coolies carelessly carrying the daily chow through the streets. If it is in baskets it is frequently dumped in most unsavoury places on route, or if suspended from a string that is a little too long it accumulates a choice collection of filth as it sweeps the roads and is subsequently served gratis with the meals. No matter how the food is received it will inevitably be contaminated through some such source, even if it is fresh in the first place, which is often doubtful. It is not the business of the press to propound answers to sanitary problems, but it is its duty to show the cause and effect of the almost unbelievable filthiness which accompanies the process of the distribution of food. If you value your health, look into the system for yourself, and kick.

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IMPERIAL WAR
FAMINE FUND.

APPEAL TO HONGKONG.

The Colonial Secretary forwards for publication an appeal on behalf of the Imperial War Famine Fund, signed by Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G., as follows:—

Imperial War Famine Fund.
London, 12th June, 1920.
Your Excellency,—I write on behalf of the Executive Council of the British National Appeal Committee of the above Fund to ask you to give the enclosed appeal your very careful consideration. The appeal is made with the full concurrence of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John, and represents, in fact, the British effort in pursuance of the resolutions as to International distress, which were passed by the Conference of the League of Red Cross Societies held recently at Geneva. Relief will be administered in the different countries by Red Cross workers in co-operation with the local authorities.

The latest information in our hands goes to show the extreme urgency of the need in the distressed countries, and that the situation instead of improving is likely to become worse during next winter than it was in the last. The condition of affairs has been well summed up by Mr. H. P. Davison, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the American Red Cross, who is reported on May 17th as follows:—"One of the most terrible tragedies in history is being enacted in Eastern Europe between the Baltic, the Black and Adriatic seas. Authentic reports show that civilization has broken down there."

The signatories to the appeal in this country, are, as you will see, fully representative of the public and official life of the country. It is being launched on the widest possible scale, commencing with a private meeting of many of the big city men at the Mansion House, which was addressed by Mr. Arthur Balfour and Sir Arthur Stanley, the latter on behalf of the British Red Cross. The meeting was designed to bring before the City of London the wider Imperial and International issues of the appeal, and to secure in that way a lead to the people of this country commensurate with the seriousness of the problem.

The appeal is being communicated to the Governors-General of the Dominions. In expressing to you the hope of this Council that you may see your way to open at once a Branch of the Fund, I should like to urge that any such demonstration as already planned on the part of Great Britain will be doubly arresting and impressive if it is shared to the full by all the peoples of the Empire. It is suggested that the appeal presents a cause which would further cement the moral union of the Empire during those great days of the War, and might well kindle the Empire from end to end. With our traditional kindness and sportsmanship, no true Briton can be hard on the man who is down, or be deaf to the cry of suffering women and children. It goes without saying that the peoples of the broken nations (many of them our own Allies) would be deeply touched by such an unreckoning proof of goodwill, and given an effort worthy of the greatness of the Empire, its memory might easily remain an outstanding fact in history.

The British Red Cross has placed their organization at the disposal of the Fund, and I feel sure you would obtain valuable assistance in any appeal you may make from the Red Cross workers in your area. I am enclosing specimen copies of the first pamphlets which we have issued. We are expecting shortly to get out further literature, including a regular bulletin of information, copies of which will be forwarded to you in due course. We are hoping to reply for our information mainly, if not entirely, on British official sources, as it is believed that this carries the greatest weight with our own people.

I have the honour to remain, Yours faithfully,
RICHARD CAVENDISH,
Chairman of Executive Council.
The following is the National Appeal issued:—

We feel that the time has come when the whole question of Voluntary Relief in the war-stricken areas of Europe and Asia needs to be dealt with in a more comprehensive, and at the same time more concentrated, manner than has yet been found possible. Devoted effort has been poured into the work during the last year by the forty or more Relief

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New Shipment just received

Gruyere Cheese - 80 cents per lb.
Couda " - 80 " " "
Edam " - 80 " " "
Cream " - 30 " " pat
Picnic " - 30 " " jar

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.A Cheap lamp is
an Expensive Light.A PHILIPS LAMP
IS A PERMANENT
ECONOMY

SOLE AGENTS

Holland-China Trading Co.
Hong KongHEALTH HINTS FOR HOT
WEATHER.HOW TO SUSTAIN YOUR
STRENGTH.

The most important thing for the sustenance of health and strength during the hot season is to keep your blood in good condition. Prolonged heat makes the blood thin and watery, and thus throws the weakened system open to attacks of fever, diarrhoea, dysentery and other maladies. When the blood is anaemic, or impoverished, nervous ailments, dyspepsia, neuralgia and headaches result, and the whole body quickly gets into an unhealthy state.

There is nothing better to build up the blood and make it rich and red than Dr. Williams' pink pills: it is for this reason that these world-famous pills are so immensely popular as a blood and nerve tonic in tropical countries—throughout the equatorial East, Central and South America, and Northern Australia, for example. By the aid of Dr. Williams' pink pills not only do men and women sustain their health and vigour in these lands of everlasting mid-summer, but also many thousands of sufferers from maladies resulting from impure watery blood or disordered nerves have been restored by their use, indisputable evidence proving that they have cured almost countless cases of anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, sciatica, malaria, as well as the special ailments of women.

Obtainable from chemists and medicine vendors everywhere. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people can also be had from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at one dollar fifty cents the bottle, or eight dollars for six bottles, post free. If ailing or weak now let them begin to help you without delay.

THREAT TO SHOOT FOCH.
The life of Marshal Foch (according to a Brussels message) has again been threatened, this time by a half-witted druggist, who purchasing a six-chambered revolver, went to a place called St. Cloud but failed to meet the marshal. He is stated to have written a letter threatening the action he would take when next he met the marshal. The man, of whose insanity there would appear to be no doubt, has been arrested.

NOTICES.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 892.

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CASHMERE HALF HOSE
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— ALL SIZES —

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EVENING DRESS WEAR.COLLARS
IN THE
LATEST
SHAPESCOLLARS
IN ALL
DEPTH'S
AND IN
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STUDS & LINKS

DRESS SUITINGS

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"SQUEEZE" FROM
HAWKERS.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A Chinese who posed as a detective, and in this role succeeded in obtaining a goodly revenue from hawkers by the application of "squeeze," was tried by Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Police Court, this morning, when grave allegations were also made against an Indian policeman by several witnesses who saw him in alleged association with the prisoner.

There were four counts in the charge against the prisoner, one of which was in respect of his demanding money from a hawker in Macdonnell Road on the 23rd instant. Apparently, stated the prosecution, there were other offences which had not come to the notice of the Police, and they were dealing only with four charges which were more or less of the same character.

Inspector Davitt said that on the 23rd instant the prisoner came up to the hawker, who was selling eatables in the coolie quarters at No. 13, Macdonnell Road, and said: "I am a police officer from No. 2 Police Station, and if you don't give me money, I will ship you out of this." He was seen by a Chinese detective and arrested, and when charged at the Police Station, the other three complainants, who had suffered at his hands, came in one after the other, with the result that they now had four distinct charges against the prisoner.

The hawker in the first charge said that he was in the house at Macdonnell Road on the day in question when the prisoner, accompanied by an Indian constable, came in and dragged him out. Once outside, the prisoner asked him for money and he gave him about thirty cents, which represented all his earnings that day. As he left the house he saw the prisoner being arrested by a Chinese detective who hitherto had made his presence a secret.

In his statements in the box the Indian constable said that he was met by the prisoner who, after saying that he was a Chinese constable, asked his assistance in the arrest of a hawker. Witness complied, and on going out from the house, he was a witness to the fact that the prisoner wanted to get money from the hawker. That aroused his suspicions, and he endeavoured to secure the prisoner's arrest, but the latter struggled, with the result that assistance had to be summoned by witness blowing his whistle.

The Chinese detective came up in response, and effected the prisoner's arrest.

A forest guard who was stationed at Kennedy Road on that day deposed that he was a witness to the fact that the prisoner obtained money from the Indian constable. After this transaction the prisoner and the Indian constable left the hawker, and walked together up Macdonnell Road. Witness saw the Chinese detective follow them up, and a moment later he heard the blowing of a whistle and hurried to the assistance of the Chinese detective who was endeavouring to hold the prisoner.

His Worship:—You saw the prisoner and the Indian constable walking along the road together after the money was paid?

Witness:—Yes, they were walking together, from Kennedy Road up to Macdonnell Road. I heard only two blasts on the whistle blown by the detective.

Evidence was then given by the Chinese detective which corroborated that of the witnesses. When he came

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to relating his chase after the prisoner, his Worship asked: Do you think the Indian constable was arresting this man or not?

Witness:—It did not look to me as if the prisoner was in the custody of the Indian constable. They were walking together, and I ran up Macdonnell Road after them and arrested the prisoner.

His Worship:—Where was the Indian constable?—He was walking with the prisoner side by side. Not until the prisoner made an attempt to escape did I blow my whistle, and this brought the forest guards to my assistance.

His Worship:—Why didn't you get the Indian constable to help you?—The Indian constable did not want me to arrest the prisoner. Either he was not aware of the fact that I was a constable, or he did not want the prisoner to be arrested.

Did any one else blow the whistle but you?—No one else did.

Didn't the Indian constable try to help the prisoner to escape?—No. He asked me only one question: "Why did you arrest him?"

The evidence of the other complainants in the case was then taken, and at the conclusion the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

His Worship ordered the Indian constable to be brought before the C.S.P. to be dealt with by the latter.

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Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Dec. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Monteagle	Dec. 31	Jan. 24

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EUROPE, U.S.A. ETC.

Tenahin M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 26
Plassy P. & O.	Aug. 26
Grace D. R. D. Co.	Aug. 27
Coaxet P. S. Co.	Aug. 27
Nile C. M. Co.	Aug. 28
Ningchow B. L.	Aug. 28
C. of Spokane P. & O.	Aug. 28
West Icon S. & D.	Aug. 29
Kanagawa M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 30
Tottori M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 1
Toba J. C. J. L.	Sept. 1
Protestant B. & S.	Sept. 2
Borneo M. O. S. K.	Sept. 2
Bombay M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 4
Japan M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 5
Shinyo M. T. K. K.	Sept. 6
Talhythins B. & S.	Sept. 6
Alps O. S. K.	Sept. 7
Delight P. W. Co.	Sept. 8
Chicago M. O. S. K.	Sept. 9
Wawalona P. S. Co.	Sept. 9
Kaga M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 9
Kansas B. L.	Sept. 10
Birmingham C. B. L.	Sept. 10
Fushimi M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
Jeypore P. & O.	Sept. 11
Egmont C. D. N. Co.	Sept. 12
Brave Coeur S. & D.	Sept. 14
Vinita L. A. Co.	Sept. 15
Easterling P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Cape May P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Montague P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Devel S. & D.	Sept. 16
Melville D. R. D. Co.	Sept. 17
Khiva P. & O.	Sept. 17
Surazi B. L.	Sept. 20
C. of Dunkirk B. L.	Sept. 20
Mentor B. & S.	Sept. 21
Kanagawa P. & O.	Sept. 22
Tanyo M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 23
West Himrod S. & D.	Sept. 24
Atlas M. O. S. K.	Sept. 25
Changsha B. & S.	Sept. 27
Arabia M. O. S. K.	Sept. 27
Korea M. T. K. K.	Sept. 30
Katori M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 30
Eledtu P. S. T. Co.	Oct. 1
Ajax B. L.	Oct. 1
Hungaria D. & Co.	Oct. 3

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Sosho M. O. S. K.	Aug. 26
Luzon M. O. S. K.	Aug. 27
Suiyang B. & S.	Aug. 27
Yuenyang J. M. Co.	Aug. 27
Siam M. O. S. K.	Aug. 28
Taming B. & S.	Aug. 28
Tatami M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 28
Teon B. & S.	Aug. 28
Tijpanas J. C. J. L.	Aug. 28
Easton P. & O.	Aug. 29
Hopsang J. M. Co.	Aug. 29
Tangshing J. M. Co.	Aug. 31
Samarang M. D. & Co.	Aug. 31
Haiching D. L. Co.	Aug. 31
Chekiang B. & S.	Aug. 31
Luchow B. & S.	Aug. 31
Cheongshing J. M. Co.	Aug. 31
G. Apcar P. & O.	Sept. 1
Kueichow B. & S.	Sept. 1
Lok ng J. M. Co.	Sept. 1
Fooksang J. M. Co.	Sept. 2
Shisen M. O. S. K.	Sept. 2
Sinkiang B. & S.	Sept. 2
Fookshing J. M. Co.	Sept. 2
Heihong J. M. Co.	Sept. 3
Innsbruck D. & Co.	Sept. 5
Tikini J. C. J. L.	Sept. 5
Tijsondani J. C. J. L.	Sept. 7
Kanowna P. & O.	Sept. 7
Mishima M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 9
Namsang J. M. Co.	Sept. 9
Riojun M. D. & Co.	Sept. 14
Tijboda J. C. J. L.	Sept. 14
Tijboda J. C. J. L.	Sept. 14
Borneo M. D. & Co.	Sept. 16
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 18
Tijmanoeck J. C. J. L.	Sept. 18
Yeforfu M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 31



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JAPAN	6,100	5th Sept.	Straits, Rangoon & Ceylon.
KASHGAR	5,200	26th Oct.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KANOWNA	7,000	25th Sept.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

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SHIDZUOKA MARU Thursday, 26th Aug. at noon.

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TOTOJI MARU End of September.

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NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 20th Oct. at 11 a.m.

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CEYLON MARU Sunday, 20th August.

BOMBAY MARU Saturday, 4th September.

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NIKKO MARU Saturday, 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOTOJI MARU Saturday, 28th Aug.

YETOROFU MARU Tuesday, 31st Aug.

YOSHIMA MARU Thursday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 2nd September.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports, via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 5th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, S.S. "BORNEO M." sailing on or about 16th Sept.

S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 10th Oct.

For JAPAN, S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 31st Aug.

S.S. "RIOJUN M." sailing on or about 14th Sept.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIJUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific, also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Apex Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination Steamer Sailing

MANILA Vuesang Fri. 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Hopsang Sun. 29th Aug. at d'light.

TIENTSIN via Chefoo Cheongshing Tues. 31st Aug. at d'light.

HAIPHONG via Hoihow Loksang Wed. 1st Sept. at 8 a.m.

STRAITS & Java via Amoy Fookshing Thur. 2nd Sept. at d'light.

Kobe Fookshing Thur. 2nd Sept. at 5 p.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta Namsang Thur. 9th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNED LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on 9th Sept. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to

RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail

SHANGHAI Suiyang 27th Aug. at d'light.

SAIGON Sigan 27th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI Liangchow 27th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Tean 28th Aug. at 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming 30th Aug. at 10 a.m.

AMOY & SHANGHAI Chekiang 31st Aug. at 10 a.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK Luchow 31st Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI Sinking 2nd Sept. at noon.

W'WEI, C'FOO & TIENTSIN Kueichow 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Yingchow 4th Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 26, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiching A. H. Stewart Fri. 27th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Hailong J. S. Thomson Tues. 31st Aug. at 2 p.m.

Hailong W. C. Passmore Fri. 3rd Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Oceanic S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Oceanic S. S. Co., Ltd. & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong

"NINGCHOW" via Suez 28th Aug.

"BIRMINGHAM CITY" via Suez 10th Sept.

"CITY OF DUNKER" via Suez 20th Sept.

"AJAX" via Suez 1st Oct.

Calling also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal or Panama Canal & Suez Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The C. P. O. S. METHVEN arrived yesterday from Vancouver via Singapore with 344 tons of pineapples and tin, and general cargo, and 43 packages of mail.

The SHIDZUOKA M. arrived yesterday from Yokohama with 16 tons of hoop iron and merchandise for Hongkong, and 4,332 tons of raw silk, lumber, flour, oil for through ports.

From Keelung the O. S. K.'s AMAKURA M. brought yesterday 7,000 tons of coal for Hongkong—Mooring O.S.U. Wharf.

The s.s. LIANCHOW came in this morning from Singapore with 130 tons of timber for the Colony and 735 tons of kerosene and timber for Shanghai. She experienced strong easterly gale, squalls and rain—Mooring Quarantine anchorage.

From Portland (Oregon) the U.S.S.B. COAXET brought this morning 185 tons of scrap iron and general cargo for Hongkong and 64 tons of hemp and cigars for elsewhere—Mooring A & B.

The O.S.K.'s SIAM M. arrived this morning from Yokohama with 2,130 tons of cotton goods, matches, and general merchandise for Hongkong and 4,200 tons of cotton goods, cement, etc. for elsewhere.

These PLASSY from Shanghai yesterday delivered here 120 tons of general merchandise.

From Saigon the TELEMACHUS brought 3,000 tons of rice for the Colony. She reports strong moonson weather—Mooring B.L.H.

From Freemantle the PHRANGANG consigned here 1,300 tons of sandalwood.

From Amsterdam the Dutch vessel BAARD brought 5,300 tons of through and 150 tons of direct cargo—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. DAKAR M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 21st July and is expected here on the 5th Sept.

The s.s. KNIGHT OF THE GARTER (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 24th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 1st September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. WAKASA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 23rd July and is expected here on the 12th Sept.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. KANSAS from New York is due to arrive on 28th August 1920.

The s.s. A J A X (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 31st July for Hongkong and is due here on 11th September.

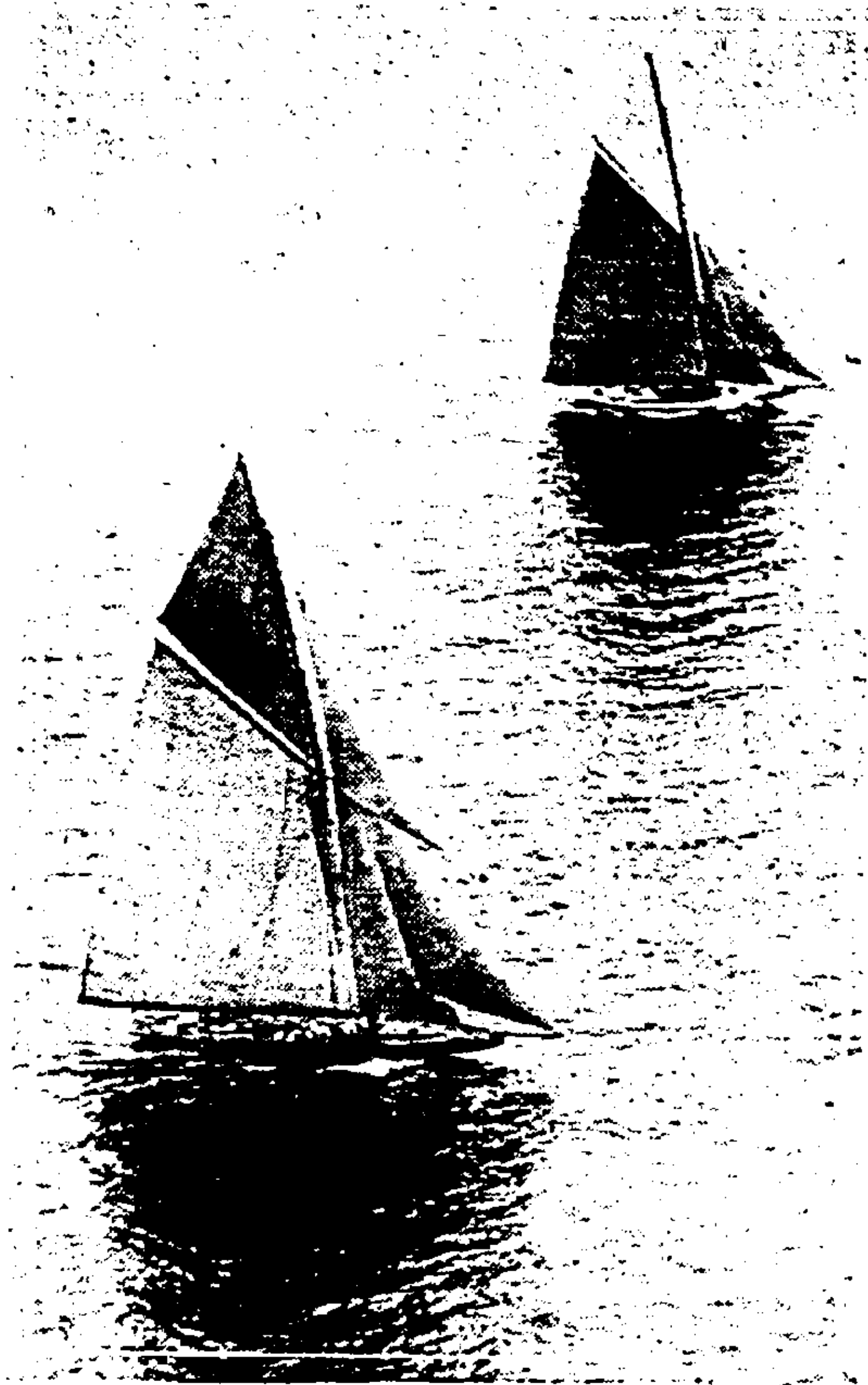
The s.s. ANYO MARU arrived at Yokohama on the 8th instant and will leave on the 15th instant, being due at this port 27th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SADO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 7th August, and is expected here on the 15th Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YETOROFU M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 13th August and is expected here on the 30th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CEYLON M. (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Yokohama, Nagoya and Moji on the 14th August and is expected here on the 29th August.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



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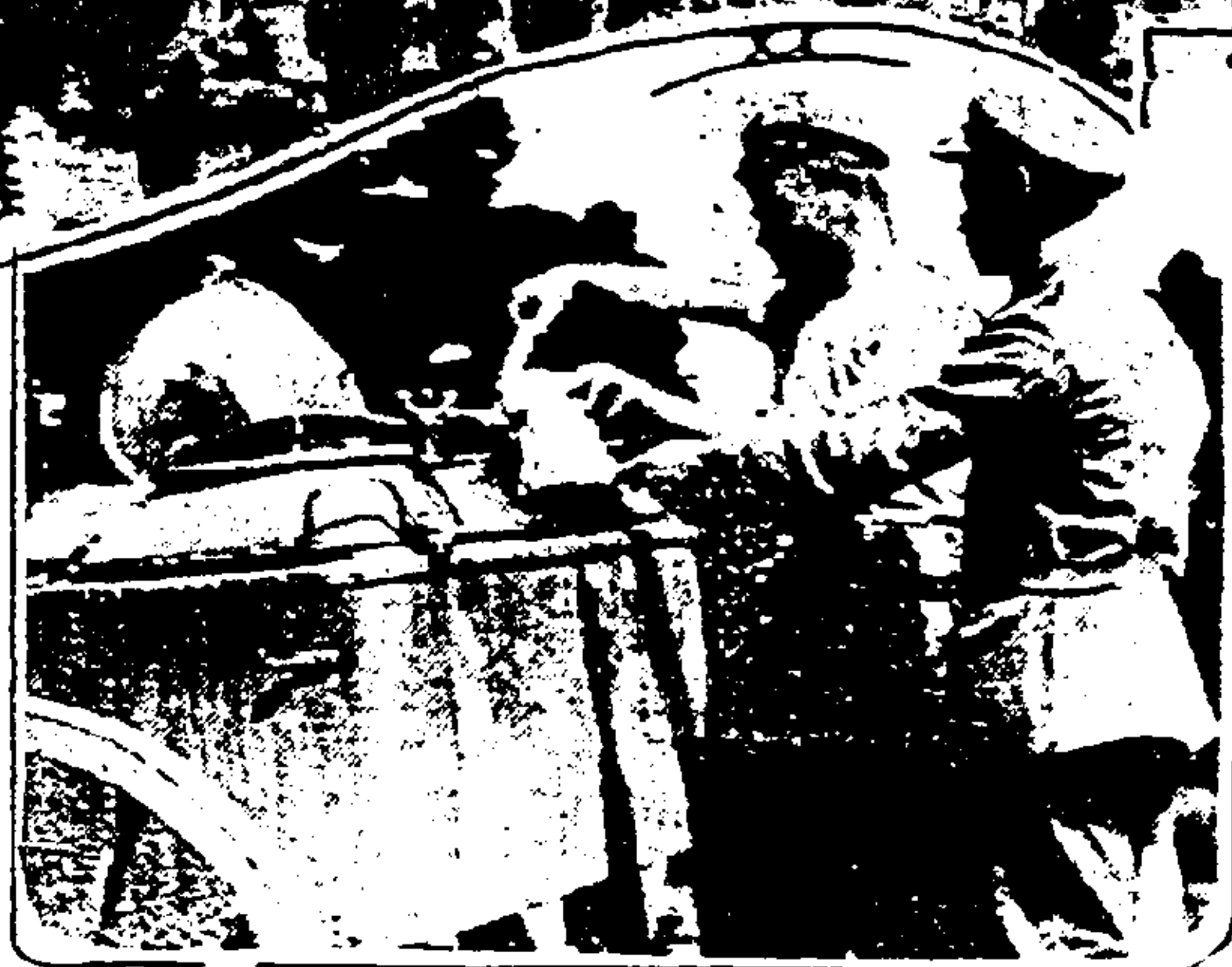
FIRST AMERICA CUP RACE.

This remarkable photograph of the first race between Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV (in foreground) and the American cup defender Resolute (upper) was taken from a seaplane 250 feet above.



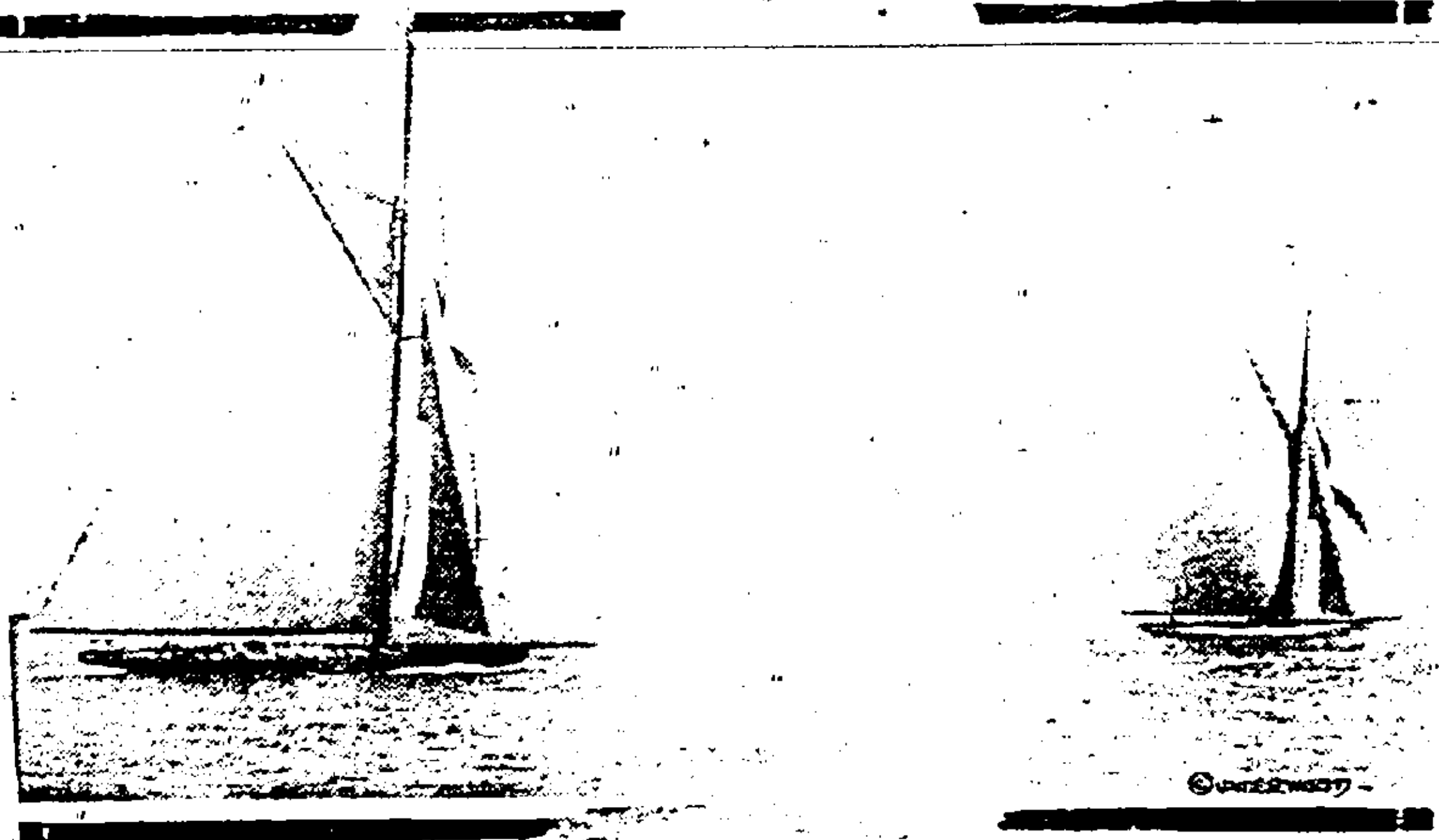
POLES ON SERVICE.

Polish officer sending reinforcements to critical section of Red front, and (below) a Polish field kitchen dishing out soup.



GEORGE DUNCAN.

Duncan won the 1920 open golf championship at Deal, with an aggregate of 303.



SECOND YACHT RACE.

This photograph shows the Resolute (on right) leading the Shamrock IV at the nine-mile post in the second of the America Cup races.



WOMAN SOLDIERS.

Members of the women's Polish battalion defending Vilna.



TO SWIM CHANNEL.

Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Fairlie Cunninghame, who is shortly to attempt to swim the English Channel.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Sometimes Its Expensive to Try and Save.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Established America 1841 Europe 1891.

HEAD OFFICE:— NEW YORK CITY.

WORLD WIDE SERVICE.

Exclusive Offices maintained at all principal cities in America.

Foreign Offices.

ANTWERP BARCELONA
BERLIN BORDEAUX
BREMEN BRUSSELS
BUENOS AIRES
CHRISTIANIA
COBLENZ
COPENHAGEN
GENOA

GLASGOW
HAMBURG
HAVRE
KOBÉ
LIVERPOOL
LONDON
LUCERNE
MANILA
MARSEILLES
MONTREAL
NAPLES

NICE
PARIS
PETROGRAD
ROTTERDAM
ROME
SOUTHAMPTON
SHANGHAI
STOCKHOLM
TORONTO
VALPARISO
YOKOHAMA

In Process of Organization.

ALEXANDRIA HAVANA RIO DE JANEIRO
CAIRO MONTEVIDEO WARSAWSHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PORTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL WORLD.

OUR FACILITIES INCLUDE:—

Financial, Transportation and Travel Service.
Advice on Packing, Shipping Routes, Foreign Custom
Requirements.
Credit Information, Market and Trade Reports.
Financing of Imports and Exports
Issuance of Drafts, Money Orders, Travelers Cheques, and
Letters of Credit.
Bills of Exchange negotiated and collected.
Mail and Cable Payments effected.
Commercial, Time and Savings Deposits received in local
currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars,
Francs, Pesos, Tael and Yen currencies.
YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON,

MANAGER.
Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "EASTERLING"

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones

2477 & 2478

5th floor

Hotel Mansions.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES,

LIMITED.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C. VIA
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S. S. "METHVEN"

WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT
THE 31st AUGUST.Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and
U. S. Overland points.

For space and further particulars, apply to:—

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent,

C. P. O. S. Ltd.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of Water in
Reservoirs on Aug. 1, 1920.CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level with overflow	Level with overflow
Tsiam	11.10 Above overflow	11.10 Above overflow
Tsiam	11.10 Above overflow	11.10 Above overflow
Tsiam	11.10 Above overflow	11.10 Above overflow
Tsiam	11.10 Above overflow	11.10 Above overflow
Tsiam	11.10 Above overflow	11.10 Above overflow
Tsiam	11.10 Above overflow	11.10 Above overflow
Tsiam	11.10 Above overflow	11.10 Above overflow
Tsiam	11.10 Above overflow	11.10 Above overflow
Tsiam	11.10 Above overflow	11.10 Above overflow
Tsiam	11.10 Above overflow	11.10 Above overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	1919	1920
Tsiam	11.10	11.10
Tsiam	11.10	11.10
Tsiam	11.10	11.10
Tsiam	11.10	11.10
Tsiam	11.10	11.10
Tsiam	11.10	11.10
Tsiam	11.10	11.10
Tsiam	11.10	11.10
Tsiam	11.10	11.10
Tsiam	11.10	11.10
Tsiam	11.10	11.10

Consumption of water in the City and Hill
District in millions and decimals of gallons
during the month of July.

Consumption	1919	1920
Estimated supply	11.10	11.10
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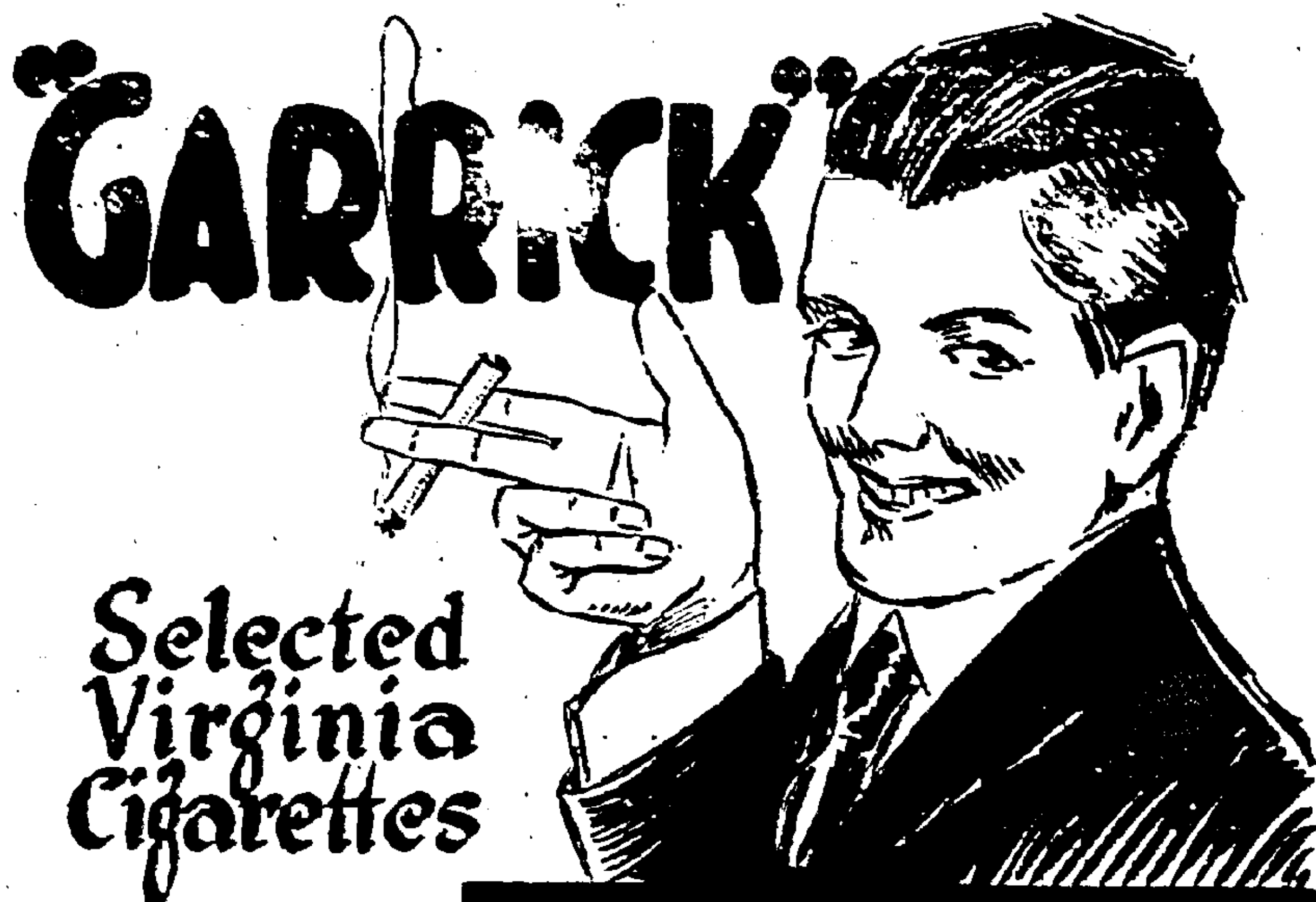
BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.Head Office 25, Grainger Street,
London, E. C. 3.Authorized Capital — £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital — £1,000,000
Paid Up Capital — £1,000,000
Reserve Fund — £1,000,000The Bank of England
The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.Branches:—
Bombay Calcutta
Canton Hongkong
Kobe London
Lyons Shanghai
Manila Peking
Rangoon Singapore
Sourabaya YokohamaHONGKONG BRANCH
Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per
cent per annum on daily balances, and on
Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained
on application.J. WILSON,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1919.THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Central
Hongkong Branch: Des Voeux Road, Central
Hongkong.DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING
SERVICE PROMPT.Current, Savings, and Fixed
Deposits bear interest at Rates
of 4, 5, and 6 per cent, respectively.J. USING LY,
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.7.45 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 mins.
3.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. Every 15 mins.
5.30 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. Every 15 mins.
7.30 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 15 mins.NIGHT CARS.
7.30 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 15 mins.
9.30 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. Every 15 mins.

NOTICES.



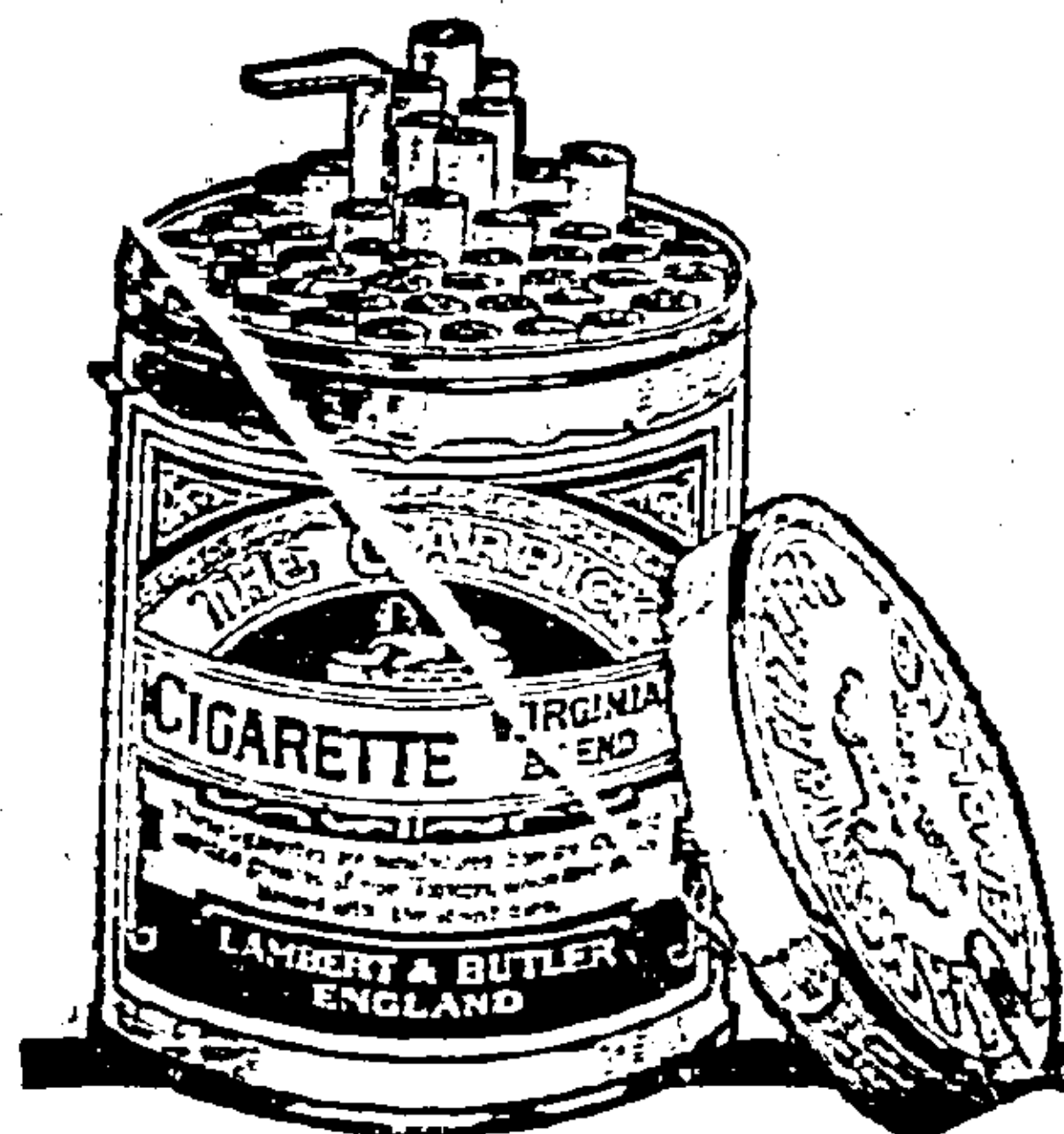
Selected
Virginia
Cigarettes

ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST
COST AND MOST DELICATELY
FLAVOURED

TOBACCO

GROWN IN VIRGINIA

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF
50 CIGARETTES AND OBTAINABLE
AT ALL TOBACCONISTS



This advertisement is issued by Suncoast Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Ranks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	600
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	335
North China	160
Unions	177
Yangtze	23
Far Eastern	20
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	128
H. K. Fires	317
Shipping.	
Douglases	81
H.K. Steamboats	22 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	15
Indos (Def.) L. R.	210
Shells	143 1/2
Ferries	24 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars	224
Malabons	55
Mining.	
Kailans	100 1/2
Langkats	154 1/2
Shanghai Loans	154 1/2
Shai Explorations	154 1/2
Raubs	130
Tronohs	35 1/2
Ural Caspians	20 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	84 1/2
K. Docks	147
Shai Docks	125
N. Engineerings	29
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	103
H.K. Hotels	129
L. Invest.	110 1/2
H. Phryns Est.	78 1/2
K. Loan Lands	33 1/2
L. Reclamations	140
West Points	51
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	156 1/2
Kung Yiks	152
Lau Kung Mows	152
Orientalis	152
Shai Cottons	152 1/2
Yangtzeppoo	35
Miscellaneous.	
Cement	720
China Borneos	540
Do. Light old	540
China Providents	21
Dairy Farms	18 1/2
Electric H. K.	30
Electric Macao	30
Hongkong Ropes	20
Hk. Tramways	6 1/2
Peak Trans. old	6 1/2
Do. new	6 1/2
Steam Laundries	4 1/2
Steel Foundries	10
Water-works	14 1/2
Watsons	6
Wm. Powells	11 1/2
Wisemans	35
Bk. East Asia	6 1/2
H.K. Fires	6 1/2
Centrals	6 1/2

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate - closing Rate
on Page 11.)
SELLING.

T/T	4/4
Demand	4/4 1/2
30 d/s	4/4 1/2
60 d/s	4/4 1/2
4 m/s	4/4 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	187
T/T Japan	153
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	77 1/2
& New York	77 1/2
T/T Batavia	224
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	11 25
Demand, Paris	11 25

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	4/6 1/2
4 m/s D/P	4/6 1/2
6 m/s L/C	4/7
30 d/s Sydney and	4/7 1/2
Melbourne	4/7 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco	79
& New York	79
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	11.85
6 m/s France	12.05
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	79 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	169 Nom.
Demand, Singapore	187
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	48 1/2
Sovereign	4.50 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	31.90
Bar Silver, ready	61
forward	61
Bank of England rates	7 1/2
New York/London	3.54 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	\$1/10 dis.
10 "	\$1/10 dis.
5 "	\$3/10 dis.
Canton subcoins	\$11 1/5 dis.

NOTICES.



MITSUBISHI SHOH
KAISHA, LTD.

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO. LTD.,
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF
TAKASHIMA, OGHI, MUTSU, KISHIDA,
KURUMAYAMA, HIGASHI, KAMAYAMA, SATO,
SHINKEI, KAWADA, KAMIMADA, SIBA,
180 OTUBARI.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KANAGAWA, YAMAGUCHI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINGTAO, TIANJIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKISA,"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KOMURA, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street Hongkong

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Pat. No. 1743. **CORONET** Pat. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT TILL SUNDAY.
SYLVIA BREMER

IN

"RESPECTABLE BY PROXY"

"RED HOT HOTTENTOTS."

PATHE NEWS.

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

William Desmond

"FLYING COLORS"

a most interesting drama in five parts.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Also and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Homely Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents.
Are resident Managers.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic communication
with Waglan Lighthouse is
interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are
closed 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless otherwise
stated, and where mails are
advertised to close at or before
9 a.m. registered and parcel mails
are closed at 5 p.m. on the pre-
vious day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per SHANTUNG,
27th Aug.
Japan—Per ANYO M., 27th Aug.
Straits—Per TOTOMI M., 27th
Aug.
Japan—Per CEYLON M., 28th
Aug.
Bombay—Per YETOROFU M.,
30th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits and Bangkok—Per HAI
TAN, 27th Aug. 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
LIANGCHOW, 27th Aug.
11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUEN
SANG, 27th Aug. 2 p.m.
Saigon—Per SINGAN, 27th Aug.
10 a.m.
Manila—Per LINDSAY MOL-
LER, 27th Aug. 9 a.m.
Straits—Per AMOY and Formosa
via Keelung—Per AMAKU-
SA M., 27th Aug. 11 a.m.
Haiphong—Per TJIPANAS, 27th
Aug. 5 p.m.
Straits, Amoy and Fochow—
Per HAICHING, 27th Aug.
1 p.m.
SATURDAY, 28TH AUG.
Straits and North China—Per
LIANGCHOW, 28th Aug. 11 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

Aug. 26d. 5h. 25m. Warning
to Hongkong, Philippines, Manila
and Coast Ports:—A typhoon
within 60 miles of Lat. 18° N. Long. 102°
E., moving W.

Aug. 26d. 11h. 50m. Warn-
ing to Hongkong and Coast
Ports:—A typhoon within 60
miles of Lat. 18° N. Long. 102°
E., moving W.

Aug. 26d. 11h. 50m. No returns
from Japanese stations. Pressure
has decreased slightly over Tong-
king, and increased slightly else-
where, the typhoon is approach-
ing the coast to the north of
Touane.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24
hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day,
2.85 inch. Total since January
1st, 80.27 inches, against an
average of 64.08 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & S.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, squally, rain.
2 Formosa Channel	E. or variable winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 26.

SLIGHTLY UNDER-ESTIMATED.

It was reported at a recent
meeting of the L.O.C. that the
cost of the new County Hall
when it is completed, will be
£1,500,000, compared with the
original estimate of about
£1,200,000.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.69	29.71	29.77
Temperature	78	80	78
Humidity	91	84	91
Wind Direction	E.	E.	SE.
Wind Force	5	5	4
Weather	op	od	org
Rain	0.77	0.00	2.89
Highest open air		25th	83
Temperature on the			
Lowest open air		26th	75
Temperature on the			
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 26, 1920.			



SOLE AGENTS
MITSUBISHI KAISHA, LTD.